

NEWS NOTES

This section of the Newsletter features articles culled from various periodicals which make their way into our office. We welcome suggestions or contributions from members.

The African Liberation Day Coordinating Committee (ALDCC) has announced plans for the observance on May 27 as a tribute to the armed struggles in Southern Africa and Guinea-Bissau.

The scheduled celebration seems to be uniting an array of African people in the western hemisphere around the crucial issue of total liberation of African countries, which, in itself, should be a deed worth commending and unprecedented, if successful.

African Liberation Day is expected to be, and should be, a massive show of concern on the part of black people everywhere for the welfare of those on the continent who have been less fortunate. It should be an expression of Pan-Africanism in practice.

If it can be followed by other coordinated moves among the many diversified political groups, it will be more than just a passing event.

Supporters of African Liberation Day hope that it will go down in history as not just a landmark for its show of backing for the African liberation struggle on the continent, but also its development of increased unity for the struggle in the United States. There is no reason to believe it will be less.

[The Washington Afro-American 4/8/72]

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Portugal, having recalled its Ambassador to Denmark after the Danes pledged aid to anti-Lisbon guerrillas in Africa, is today facing a row with Norway, which is to give nearly £70,000 to the guerrillas.

Mr. Andersen, Danish Prime Minister, said £350,000 would go to guerrilla movements and suspended all export credit guarantees for Portugal. It was also disclosed that Denmark will actively support moves to oust Portugal from NATO.

Lisbon is already involved in a bitter diplomatic wrangle with Holland, where liberation committees are raising funds for the guerrillas.

There have been calls in Lisbon for retaliation against the activities of the Dutch "Angola Committee," which is campaigning for a boycott of all coffee from Portuguese Angola saying it is produced on the backs of "forced black labour."

The Lisbon Press has called for "brutal retaliation" against three Dutch companies which have suspended Angolan imports, and said the "Angola Committee, known of old as a bunch of extremists, Communists, revolutionaries and notorious provos."

The Diario de Noticias hinted at an imminent diplomatic break with Oslo and described the Norwegian grant of aid to the guerrillas as an outrageous insult.

Behind the emotional newspaper comments lies serious Government preoccupation with the potential harm of the anti-Portuguese trend in some Western European countries.

[by Bruce Loudon, Daily Tel. (U.K.) 3/27/72]

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Portugal's 30,000-man army in the West African territory of Guinea-Bissau is on special alert to detain five United Nations officials planning to enter "liberated" African guerrilla

insurgents.

Special frontier alerts were also sounded in Lisbon's two other African territories, Angola and Mozambique, for fear the team, which is operating under a cloak of strict secrecy, attempts to enter them instead of Guinea-Bissau at the last minute.

The team is from the Organization's decolonisation committee. It is led by the ambassadors of Ecuador, Sweden and Tunisia and its objective is to enter "liberated" parts of Portuguese Africa to inspect the administration which African rebels claim they have established.

The mission is without precedent in the history of the world body, and the Portuguese Government has protested vehemently. No attempt was made to obtain Lisbon's permission for the trip.

Officials see it as contrary to the United Nations Charter.

Although the mission has not announced which area it intends going to, there is no doubt in Lisbon that Guinea-Bissau is the prime target.

This is both because of the slick public relations campaign mounted by the Communist-backed guerrilla movement, and because of the territory's long and open frontiers with both neighbouring Senegal and the Republic of Guinea (Conakry).

I understand that, if possible, the Portuguese will seek to detain the five when they cross the frontier, difficult though this is. Portugal's United Nations Ambassador has specifically given warning that Lisbon can accept no responsibility for their security.

The Lisbon daily newspaper Diário de Notícias which is close to the government, has suggested they should be "liberated from the bad company of the guerrillas."

[by Bruce Loudon, Daily Tel. (U.K.) 4/3/72]

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Lusaka, Zambia, March 20 - The police arrested 97 suspected members of the Lumpa religious sect yesterday arrested on charges of trying to revive the movement, banned seven years after a rebellion in which 800 people were killed.

A police spokesman said the raids took place in the suburbs of Kabwe, a mining town, after reports were received of a Lumpa prayer meeting. The group's leader, Alice Lenshina, who maintains that she was resurrected from heaven, is reportedly being held in a remote area.

In 1964, the year before Zambia gained independence from Britain, members of the fanatical sect set up fortresses and, using ancient guns and bows and arrows, charged troops armed with modern automatic weapons and were slaughtered.

Recently many who had fled abroad reported to be returning to Zambia.

[New York Times 3/21/72]

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The National Redemption Council explained in Accra last week that its decision to send official economic delegations to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries soon "means we are expanding the range of our friendship and giving effect to our policy of non-alignment."

[from Ghana News (a publication of the Ghana Consulate) 3/15/72]

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China and Ghana have decided to resume diplomatic relations, suspended six years ago when former Ghanaian President Kwame Nkrumah was overthrown while on a visit to Peking.

[Washington Post 3/1/72]

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Paris - Chad, the beleaguered former French colony in Central Africa, agreed yesterday to reopen diplomatic relations with Libya, its activist Arab neighbor to the north.

In Paris, the agreement was greeted as a hopeful sign that the decade-old civil war between the nomadic Arab tribesmen in Chad's desert northern half and the majority black Christians and animists in the south might finally be drawing to an end.

French troops have supported the independent black government of President François Tombalbaye in Fort Lamy against the persistent attacks of the Arab Chad National Liberation Front, which drew extensive, if semi-secret support from Libya.

The agreement to resume relations between the two countries was drawn up after two weeks of negotiations in Niamey, Niger, with Diori Hamani, president of the Niger Republic, as mediator.

In an obvious reference to Chad's internal division, the two countries' common statement renounced "apartheid and racial discrimination in all its forms."

And, in a second key paragraph, it supports "the just armed struggle of the Palestinian people to liberate its territory occupied by Israel."

This clause was clearly dictated by Col. Muammar Kadafi, the mercurial Libyan president, who has been working hard to line up the Arab and semi-Arab states of Africa behind his pro-Palestinian policies.

[The Sun 4/14/72]

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Dakar, Senegal, April 15 - Tensions in French-speaking Africa's Common Organization appears to have been eased by a public reconciliation between Chad and Senegal.

President François Tombalbaye of Chad announced yesterday at the close of a four-day visit here that "there are no more clouds" between him and President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal and that Chad would remain a member of the Common Organization, which consists of 15 former French colonies. In February, Mr. Tombalbaye resigned as president of the Common Organization and pulled Chad out of the multinational airline, Air Afrique.

At a news conference yesterday at the presidential palace, Mr. Tombalbaye said "the organization is our creation and it is our duty to do all to keep and consolidate it." He gave assurances that Chad would not form its own airline, but said he could not, as a matter of "sovereignty" and "self-pride," revoke his decision to withdraw from Air Afrique.

Later, a joint communiqué announced that Senegal and Chad had agreed "to work toward African unity and advocate dialogue to transcend contradictions."

The profit-making Air Afrique is the Common Organization's main multinational institution. There are also a postal and telecommunications union, several customs unions, a cultural institute, training centers and an ambitious program for regionalization of industry.

Leaders of the organization are scheduled to meet later this month at Lome, Togo, to study the disunity afflicting the organization and the question of Air Afrique. The organization's aims are to promote cooperation among its member states, and above all, to harmonize their relations with France and the Common Market.

The official reason given for Chad's withdrawal from Air Afrique was a decision to establish the company's regional headquarters at Libreville, Gabon, rather than at Fort Lamy, Chad. The Chad press agency stressed, however, that the Air Afrique affair was only the most recent of a series of "humiliating situations."

The first evidence of a serious disunity in the organization appeared when Cameroon

withdrew from Air Afrique, protesting the dominant role of Senegal and the Ivory Coast in the parent organization. One aspect of the Air Afrique question is the large amount of money owed the company by several member countries, including Cameroon and Chad. The total debt is said to be the equivalent of about \$13-million.

"The real problem is that of micro-nationalisms that have unfortunately tended to increase since independence," said a spokesman for the Senegalese Foreign Ministry.

When Cameroon withdrew from Air Afrique, she began her own airline. An agreement, with President Senghor arbitrating, was reached here last week for cooperation between the new line and Air Afrique "in the interest of African unity."

This week, Mr. Senghor invited Mr. Tombalbaye for a visit of "work and friendship" and tried to persuade him to bring Chad back into Air Afrique. Though the Chad leader insisted his decision was "irrevocable," most political sources close to the Senegalese Government felt that progress had been made and that an arrangement would be reached privately.

[New York Times 4/16/72]

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Fear is mounting in Malawi that stepped-up Frelimo activities in neighboring Mozambique may soon cut off road communications with Rhodesia.

Several Malawians say it is now "quite unsafe to travel to Salisbury by road as one risks being blown up by Frelimo land-mines in Mozambique."

Many Europeans now fly south instead of driving, so Africans, most of whom cannot afford the air fare, will be the worst hit if Frelimo eventually seals off the road.

[Times of Zambia 3/28/72]

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Dar es Salaam, Tanzania - A Portuguese jet fighter attacked a border village in southern Tanzania, a government spokesman said here.

He said two Portuguese jets from neighboring Mozambique flew over the village of Kitaya, 270 miles south of here for two hours. The attack, by one of them, caused no damage or casualties, he added.

Tanzania earlier accused the Portuguese authorities in Mozambique of a bombing raid by 13 aircraft on the same village Friday. One Tanzanian soldier was killed in the first attack and another wounded, according to an official statement.

This followed the shooting down of a Portuguese military plane on the Tanzanian side of the border by People's Defense forces and militia, it said.

[Washington Post 4/16/72]

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Portuguese paratroops in Guinea, guided by a defecting African guerrilla leader, were reported yesterday to have thrown back a major insurgent drive into the south of the West African territory from the neighbouring Republic of Guinea (Conakry).

Initial accounts of fierce fighting raging in dense bush country near the administrative centre of Calio say at least 40 guerrillas have been killed, and several tons of arms and ammunition captured.

General Antonio Spinola, Guinea's commander-in-chief, himself led his paratroops into action, using information supplied by a commander of the insurgent PAIGC guerrilla identified as Julio Alvarenga.

The invading force of Communist-trained guerrillas was estimated to be several hundred strong and aimed at penetrating into the heartland of Guinea. After the initial Portuguese assault the guerrillas were in full retreat back to their base at Kandiafara, in the Republic of Guinea.

An announcement in Bissau said there were no Portuguese casualties in the battle.

The Portuguese high command in Mozambique has issued a 2,000-word progress report on operations there, especially around the site of the Cabora-Bassa dam.

The report denies any sort of security problem because of the stepped-up drive by Zambian-based Frelimo insurgents towards the dam site, and claims the situation is under control.

But it admits that there has been heavy penetration, by insurgents into the Cabora-Bassa area, and says that during the past few months 55 local tribal chiefs and headmen were murdered by terrorists as part of the attempt to cow local tribesmen into support.

The progress report says there has been an overall drop of 20 percent in Portuguese casualties in Mozambique, and claims that during the past 12 months, 1,041 of Frelimo's force of 7,000 guerrillas were either killed or wounded. Three hundred were captured and 528 operational bases destroyed.

[by Bruce Loudon, Daily Tel. (U.K.) 4/4/72]

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The 121-year-old New York Times has named its first black foreign correspondent.

Thomas A. Johnson will cover West Africa, working out of Lagos, Nigeria, the Amsterdam News learned this week.

Johnson, a six-year veteran at The Times, is expected to move to Lagos some time in June with his wife and their three children.

The Times moved to appoint Johnson to the overseas post two weeks after the Congressional Black Caucus held hearings in Washington on the mass media and blacks.

[N.Y. Amsterdam News 4/1/72]

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If the national black political convention at Gary opened a new phase in American politics, then it opened as well a new phase in American foreign policy: specifically, the formation of a serious broad-based pressure group composed of black Americans devoted to improving the condition of black Africans. For the first time, ethnic or racial politics at home may be translated into greater emphasis on certain pro-African policies abroad.

To be sure, race has long been a factor in our foreign policy. Consciously or otherwise, it has been a factor affecting our international associations, white countries being those we most easily befriended. Race as an American social problem also has affected our international image, and thereby our official overseas information programs.

With no African colonies (but with millions of black citizens), the United States was far better placed than its European allies to hail the birth of African nations 10 to 15 years ago. Their goodwill, and their United Nations votes, were appreciated. Africa was one of John Kennedy's "new frontiers," his support of the United Nations' intervention to preserve Congolese unity a major (and unrepeatable) initiative. Richard Nixon visited sub-Saharan Africa three times before 1968. William Rogers, whose detailed knowledge of Africa has surprised some specialists, became in 1970 the first Secretary of State

to go there. Aid to Africa rose 20 per cent to a record \$550 million in 1971, even while falling elsewhere. We maintain an arms embargo on Africa's white minority governments far tighter, and with far less credit for it, than any of our allies.

So it cannot be said - at least by this white observer - that lack of an organized sustained black pressure group has rendered American policy racist or even disinterested in black Africa.

Yet it was obvious, even before Gary, that an increasing number of blacks were becoming progressively more disturbed by our African policy. Some see the key event as black Congressman Charles Diggs' elevation to the helm of the House Foreign Affairs African Subcommittee in 1969; the Congressional Black Caucus included 15 foreign-policy points in its 64 demands to the President last March; Congressman Ron Dellums leads a group which has called a national meeting on African-American relations in Washington next May 25. Others point to the awareness of Africa stirred by the new college black-studies programs - a far cry from Ruby Dee's dismissal of her kid sister Diana Sands' African kick in "Raisin in the Sun."

It is evident too that, even though blacks at Gary endorsed an extremely harsh anti-Israel resolution on the floor, some among them take as a model for blacks the way in which American Jews have sought to influence national policy to support Israel: if Jews can do it, why can't blacks? The whole black power/black nationalist movement, part of a larger trend toward ethnic respectability and assertiveness in the country, surely feeds in here. It is possible that the mood of East-West detente has released blacks from the old consensus of anti-communism and in a sense freed them to act on the basis of feelings of kinship toward blacks abroad. The critiques, common in leftist and university circles, of the United States as an "imperialist" country, seem to have made their mark too.

At Gary, all of this converged. On the very first page of its final "Gary Declaration," in a section entitled "Beyond These Shores," the convention asserted: "Many of our brothers in Africa and the rest of the Third World have fallen prey to the same powers of exploitation and deceit. Wherever America faces the unorganized, politically powerless forces of the non-white world, its goal is domination by any means necessary... This situation of global white oppression arises because the European countries, supported by the United States, need to expand their control of sources of cheap labor and raw materials into Africa and the Third World in order to continue to reap profits."

In this spirit, the convention went on to pledge support for African revolutionary movements "by all means," to demand an end to American "complicity" with European control in Africa, to build programs linking African and American blacks, to commend "the importance of the Chinese model" of development, and so on.

The importance of these words does not lie in their novelty - they aren't new; or in their acuteness of analysis - much of the analysis is debatable, not to say outlandish ("the American goal in Africa is domination by any means"); or in the wisdom of the specific policy recommendations - are we really prepared to support African revolutions "by all means"?

The importance of these words is that they reflect the mood, if not the considered judgment, of what is regarded by many blacks (and whites) as a black political development of the first order. Blacks evidently now intend to bring their collective influence to bear as never before on issues of American policy which touch Africa. If the administration has occasion to decide whether to sell more Boeing 707s to Portugal, an African colonial power, for instance, it will hear not only from Seattle but from "Gary."

If the convention produces the results it seeks, a major "Africa lobby" will have been born.

Everything depends, of course, on what happens next, on implementation. In this respect, a minor happening last Monday, may be relevant. Nine congressmen and senators, including four blacks, who had attended a conference on South Africa in Lusaka last January, were invited to report to the Secretary of State. The five whites made it, the four blacks didn't. As the echoes of Gary fade, the realities of Washington remain.

[by Stephen S. Rosenfeld, Washington Post 3/17/72]

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Nairobi, Kenya - On a recent visit to Israel, so the story goes, Gen. Idi Amin, Uganda's President, a devout Muslim, asked to be flown to Mecca. He is said to have been miffed when his hosts declined the request.

Whether or not the story is true, Ugandan-Israeli relations have deteriorated quickly in recent days. Late last week General Amin gave all Israeli "intelligence agents" and personnel in the Uganda Army and paratroopers school four days to leave the country. He told the Israelis to reduce their embassy in Kampala to four officers.

The Uganda Government also issued a warning against "subversive activities by the Israelis." It sought to substantiate the warning with "revelations" such as have accompanied some of General Amin's earlier unexpected changes in foreign policy.

Israel has denied interfering in Uganda's internal affairs. It also decided to withdraw all military instructors, including Air Force personnel not specifically expelled by Uganda.

When General Amin seized power 14 months ago, no foreign mission enjoyed greater prestige in Uganda than the Israelis'. It was in fact often suggested they had aided his coup. Denied by the Israelis, these suggestions were never backed by evidence.

Given the recent zig-zag course of Uganda foreign policy, the precise causes of the present deterioration are difficult to pinpoint.

In a March 25 meeting with what Ugandans call "Israeli elders," Foreign Minister Wanume Kibedi complained of articles about Uganda appearing in Israeli newspapers. One paper, he said, had claimed General Amin had visited Libya last month because "Uganda was broke and Israel had refused to give it money."

Mr. Kibedi called the accusation "absolute nonsense." Still, it is well known that the Amin government has faced a severe monetary crisis since its coup, part of it inherited from the Obote regime, part of it caused by poor administration.

Another Israeli paper is said to have reported General Amin had canceled a planned visit to Egypt because of resistance at home. Mr. Kibedi said similar reports were "continuing unabated" and that they represented "a direct challenge to the sovereignty of this country."

Whatever the specific causes, Uganda's downgrading of Israeli influence must be seen in the context of two other situations.

One of these is General Amin's devotion to his religion and his desire to gain recognition as a Muslim leader. Recently he has tried to forge links with other Muslim states, an effort that may well have excited Israeli news media. An unsophisticated man, the Ugandan leader appears to have realized at last that a high degree of Israeli influence in Uganda was incompatible with credibility as a Muslim leader.

The negotiated end of the 17-year old rebellion in the neighboring Southern Sudan is of even more importance. Because General Amin comes from a small tribe located in both northwestern Uganda and Southern Sudan he sympathized with southern

grievances as long as the Sudanese Government sought a military solution to the southern question.

Although they have consistently denied aiding Southern Sudanese guerrillas, the Israelis are generally believed to have offered them significant help. Thus, while the rebellion persisted, General Amin and the Israelis had a common cause. With the rebellion settled through negotiation, the common interest has waned.

It is now in the interest of General Amin and Uganda to improve relations with the Sudan and to seek a constructive role in helping the settlement to work. Efforts to do this appear to have required a lessening of Israeli influence in Uganda.

[by Frederic Hunter, The Christian Science Monitor 3/28/72]

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Jerusalem, April 10 - Foreign Minister Abba Eban charged today that Uganda's sudden diplomatic break with Israel was plotted at a meeting Feb. 13 between President Idi Amin of Uganda and Premier Muammar el-Quaddafi of Libya. They decided to erase Israel's presence in Uganda "in the most demonstrative and insulting way possible," he said.

Mr. Eban spoke at a news conference here that was called to present the first full Israeli report on the breach with Uganda after a decade of close cooperation.

He said that it was now clear that General Amin had decided it was worthwhile sacrificing all of Uganda's relations with Israel in order to obtain material and political benefits from the Arabs, particularly from the affluent Arab countries.

"The unlimited financial means at the disposal of the ruler of Libya creates a new international situation," Mr. Eban said. "It creates a market for political extortion."

Israeli cooperation with Uganda began in 1962 on the eve of Uganda's independence from Britain when Milton Obote, Uganda's first prime Minister - he was elected President in 1966 and deposed in 1971 - visited Jerusalem. The first technical agreement was signed a few months later when Mrs. Golda Meir, then the Foreign Minister and now the Premier, visited Kampala.

According to data made public today, 1,000 Ugandans studied in Israel and 80 Israeli civilians went to Uganda as experts in agriculture, education and administration.

An Israeli military mission helped the Ugandans establish their air force and artillery, armored and paratroop corps. Thirty pilots and hundreds of air force technicians were trained. Israeli companies contracted for public works and planning. Altogether there were 470 Israelis, including wives and children, in Uganda when the crisis began earlier this year.

Mr. Eban said today that he was ready to talk because the last expelled Israeli had left Ugandan soil. He derided the charges by General Amin, who had overthrown Mr. Obote, that the Israelis had been subversive and had harmed the economy, declaring that the accusations were "devoid of any element of truth" and for the most part an "improvisation of the moment."

Mr. Eban acknowledged that Israel had not responded to all of Uganda's requests for military aid, particularly in the last six months. "We did not respond when the requests were beyond the reasonable defense needs," he said.

While Mr. Eban refused to be drawn out on the subject, it was disclosed unofficially that President Amin's recent request had struck Israelis as incredible. Phantom jet fighter-bombers were said to be among the items requested. The planes, bought from the United States, constitute the chief striking arm of the Israeli Air Force.

The Foreign Minister said that the value of equipment left in Uganda and payments due Israel for services and labor totaled \$15-million to \$20-million. He said he hoped Uganda would honor her financial and commercial obligations.

The policy of cooperating with developing countries would not be affected by Uganda's action, Mr. Eban said.

[New York Times 4/11/72]

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Capetown, April 4 - Thirteen black South Africans were found guilty today of conspiring to raise money and recruits for political indoctrination and guerrilla training and of plotting to overthrow the Government with foreign assistance.

The group, including two lawyers, a teacher and an accountant, will be sentenced in a few days. Allegations of the torture of witnesses were a prominent issue during the trial, the country's longest criminal proceedings, which began eight months ago.

Announcing his verdict at Pietermaritzburg, Justice Nevill James said it was not for the court to comment on the powers conferred on the police by the measure that is called the Terrorism Act. It was clear, the judge said, that parliament considered the powers necessary for the security of the state.

However, he added, the court's duty was to come to a conclusion regarding the reliability of witnesses who had been detained under the act and to take into account the circumstances in which a witness arrived in the witness box.

"The court must decide whether, for instance, a witness should be regarded as an accomplice or a police trap," the judge said, "or whether there are special circumstances such as his age which require the court to adopt a cautious approach to his evidence."

Many witnesses, he said, had been detained by the policy in solitary confinement until they were willing to make a statement that was considered satisfactory; others, he said, were subject to long spells of interrogation, some remained in detention until they testified and others, although not actually detained, had been accommodated in the police barracks until their testimony was heard.

The trial attracted international interest and was attended by observers from the British and American consulates in Durban and from the International Commission of Jurists.

The accused were members of the African People's Democratic Union of South Africa and the Non-European Unity Movement.

[New York Times 4/5/72]

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The Massachusetts Congregational Fund of the United Church of Christ voted yesterday to support a resolution calling on Gulf Oil Corp. to reveal the full extent of its activities in Portuguese Angola.

At a statewide conference, the fund declared that affiliate organizations hold 9600 shares in Gulf stock, valued at \$240,000.

The resolution is expected to come before the annual meeting of Gulf shareholders in Pittsburgh Tuesday.

The resolution is a mild expression of the sentiments at a Harvard University sit-in, which approached its third day last night.

The occupation of President Derek Bok's offices found both sides refusing to move.

Twenty-five members of the Pan-African Liberation Committee took over Massachusetts Hall early Thursday after the Harvard Corporation decided not to sell its stock

in Gulf, a company which the demonstrators charge, is helping to oppress black people in the Portuguese community of Angola.

The temporary restraining order served on the occupiers Friday noon remained unenforced as university officials continued their meetings on the problem. There have been no substantive talks between Harvard and PALC on resolving the dispute.

Twenty-five to 50 persons, mostly students, kept up their march in front of the building in support of those inside.

Rep. Charles E. Diggs (D-Mich.), a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, sent a telegram to Bok, expressing his support for PALC and urging "that no reprisals be taken against the courageous black students who have brought this issue of racial justice to the forefront."

The occupiers have said they will leave only if forced to do so by the police, but they said they would submit peacefully to arrest. Harvard officials, however, are reluctant to bring police into the Yard because of the potential serious trouble.

[Boston Globe 4/23/72]

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Mr. Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, reported to his Cabinet yesterday on his informal talks last week in Cape Town with Mr. Vorster, the South African Prime Minister.

The two men are believed to have discussed closer economic cooperation in southern Africa, a policy which Rhodesia will pursue vigorously if the settlement terms are rejected and sanctions remain.

Rhodesian business and political leaders have now accepted the likelihood of Lord Pearce returning a "No" verdict on the settlement terms. In a series of speeches during the past few days, several prominent Rhodesians appear to be conditioning the country for rejection.

Mr. Brian Blake, senior vice-president of the Association of Rhodesian Industries, told a Chamber of Commerce meeting in Gatooma that no settlement would be a "frustrating, infuriating setback - but no more than that." He added that Rhodesia would be no worse off than at present.

The same point was made by Mr. John Wrathall, Minister of Finance, in Bulawayo where he said industrial expansion would not be unduly curtailed nor would investment capital cease to flow if the settlement was abandoned.

Mr. Wrathall added: "Investors will continue to come here if they see opportunities, regardless of the sanctions situation."

[by Christopher Munnion in Salisbury for Daily Tel. (U.K.) 3/15/72]

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The June session of the International Red Cross Society in Geneva will discuss possibilities of changing the Geneva Convention to cover freedom fighters, guerilla warfare and the question of self determination.

This was disclosed by the Assistant Director of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Rene-Jean Wilhelm in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He said the purpose of his visit to Tanzania and to other African countries is to spur interest so that as many African countries as possible could participate in the June session.

He was accompanied by Mr. Roger H. Santchy. They have already had talks with Tanzania Government officials. It was not revealed whether Tanzania had accepted to participate in the session or not.

[Nationalist (Tanz.) 3/14/72]